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PRODUCTION REPORT PROFORMA

Ref: P/112/10

Security Grading: Confidential

Copy No: 12

Date: 26 December 1952

To: Production Directorate,
HQ BIO(G), WAMBERGIDE.
B.A.O.R. 19.

From: 12 (Berlin) Intelligence Staff,
BERLIN, B.A.O.R. 2.

Subject matter: Works under reconstruction in JELCZ -- New West Poland

1. Name of Informant: Wilhelm Ernst De PALEZIEUX
2. Nationality, Date and Place of Birth: German; 3rd November 1906;
WEIMAR
3. Present address: c/o Refugee Authorities BERLIN
4. Date of Interrogation: 17th December 1952
5. Method by which Informant obtained the information: Personal observation while working on reconstruction of factory.
6. Interrogator's impression of Informant and his reliability: Intelligent, co-operative, believed to be reliable.
7. Informant is probably available for further interrogation.
8. Date of subject matter: April to July 1952
9. Remarks:
10. Relevant subject matter is contained in the attached report.
Interrogated by German assistant verbally briefed.

(Signed)

(N. J. MUIR) IO II

Case No. R. 899
Tel. No. 93 4598

TJM/EH

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24 December 1952

Informant: Wilhelm Ernst De PALEZIEU

SECOND SOURCE SHEET

Notes on Informant

1. Informant was born in 1906 in WEIMAR where he attended elementary and secondary schools from 1913 - 1927. From 1927 to 1932 he studied architecture at the Polytechnic Institute in MUNICH.
2. From 1932 to 1937 Informant spent his time in various countries abroad, studying works of art. From 1937 to 1941 he worked in Bavaria on constructing villas.
3. In 1941 he became acquainted in SCHLIERSEE with FRANK (the Governor of Poland) who induced Informant to go to Poland and work there as an architect.
4. From October 1941 to April 1942 Informant worked on the alteration of the interior of the "Belvedere" in WARSAW and from April 1942 to January 1945 on the reconstruction of the castle in KRANOW.
5. In January 1945 Informant returned with FRANK to SCHLIERSEE. After FRANK's arrest in May 1945, he went to WIESSEE where he stayed until November 1945 and then moved to LINSLERHOF, district of SAARLOUIS, where he was arrested by the French and imprisoned until July 1947, when handed over to Poland.
6. In 1948 Informant was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Up to August 1950 he was confined in the KRANOW prison, from August 1950 to April 1952 in two camps in WARSAW and employed on house construction.
7. From April 1952 to July 1952 Informant was employed in the labour camp of the factory under reconstruction "Jelczanskic Zaklady Samochodow" in JELCZ (New West Poland).
8. As his punishment expired in July 1952 Informant was brought to an internee camp in SLUZEMIEC near WARSAW from where he was released in December 1952. Together with eight other internees he was transported to FRANKFURT/OBER and from there by a delegate of the BERLIN Polish Mission to BERLIN. The Polish delegate delivered him to a French Military Police station in the Millerstrasse, and the latter handed him over to the German Police.

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4 December 1952

Informant: Wilhelm Ernst De PALEZIEUK
Map used: GSGS, 4414, Germany 1:25,000
Sheet 4969

WORKS UNDER RECONSTRUCTION "JELCZANSKIE ZAKLADY BUDOWNE" at JELCZ
(New West Poland) (Brief used: J.I.B. Questionnaire)

1. Informant was confined in the works' labour camp from April 1952 to July 1952. During this time he was employed on repairs of dwellings in the neighbouring villages which are occupied by camp guard personnel and in the building office of the works on drawing of plans.
2. The works were constructed by the Germans in 1943. Informant gathered this from inscriptions he noticed in the concrete foundations. From other inscriptions he learned that this was the "Bertawerk der Friedrich Krupp ... G. ESSEN." During 1944 the works repaired guns, 15 cm and other calibre, and assembled AFVs.
3. In 1945 the Russians occupied the heavily damaged works and occupied it up to 1948. When they left, the works were wholly dismantled and during the following years up to the end of 1951 it was stripped by the population of frames, glass etc. etc.
4. In January 1952 the first prisoners were brought to the works and the reconstruction was commenced. This reconstruction is carried out by "Przedzie-Biorstwa Budowlany Ministerstwo Bezpieczenstwa Publicznego." The progress of the reconstruction follows from the description below.
5. During Informant's stay about 2,800 penal workers were employed on the reconstruction of the works, all of them sentenced to between four months' and two years' imprisonment. It was said that when the construction of the camp is terminated, 10,000 long term convicts would represent the works' personnel.
6. It was officially said that the works will become repair shops for motor-lorries and buses. In the opinion of the workers this official statement is only camouflage; they believe that the works are intended for military use, probably similar to that in former German times. This supposition is based on the fact that only convicts sentenced to long imprisonment will be employed there, and that comprehensive security measures are taken.

Description of Works

7. Sketch A is an overlay to map GSGS 4414, Germany 1:25,000 Sheet 4969 and gives exact location of site. The consecutive numbers correspond to figures of Sketch B drawn by Informant from memory.

- i) Former workshop destroyed completely; no preparations had as yet been made for reconstruction.
- ii) Workshop heavily damaged and unroofed; no apparent preparations for reconstruction.
- iii) Two-storey annex where club-rooms and a canteen for guard personnel are situated on the second floor.
- iiii) Reconstructed workshop; admittance to it was strictly prohibited. Informant is not able to give any details.
- iiia) Two-storey annex used as a store room of materials. (Type of material not known).

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14 December 1952

Informant: Wilhelm Ernst De RALFZIEUK

- iv) Reconstructed workshop which Informant never entered. About 1,000 workers are employed on repair of motor-lorries and buses. As far as he knows machine tools in great number are installed. This workshop is managed by a Captain S (unknown to Informant) and accordingly the workshop is called "Department S."
- v) Workshop under reconstruction. Admittance to it was strictly prohibited and no penal workers were employed here but only civilian labourers.
- va) Two-storey annex under reconstruction.

The above-mentioned workshops i) to v) are of masonry construction on concrete foundations; they are 12 m high.

- vi) Brick building used as offices.
- vii) Brick building used as kitchen.
- viii) Brick building used as a clothes store.

The buildings vi) to viii) are to be pulled down on termination of the reconstruction.

- ix) Bath house, partly demolished, under reconstruction.
- x) KBr billet; a one-storey brick building occupied by about 120 soldiers.
- xi) Water pump station, demolished. There are at present two pumps (formerly 14) in operation.
- xii) Penal camp; its construction began in February 1952 and is not yet terminated.
 - a) Eight two-storey brick built barracks for convicts' accommodation; three of them in the southern part of the camp were occupied by the 2,800 prisoners at present employed with the works, while the five other barracks were still under construction when Informant left. There are nine rooms on each floor of the barracks, each accommodating 50 to 60 inmates (i.e. 900 to 1,000 in each barracks). The entrances to the barracks and the windows are heavily barred. W.Cs. and wash-rooms are located on every floor.
 - b) One-storey building intended to become a canteen and a cinema.
 - c) Hospital, a one-storey brick building, not yet in operation.
 - d) Building under construction to become a laundry, bathroom and store.
 - e) Administration offices under construction.
 - f) Prison under construction.
 - g) Boiler house, terminated in construction; no boilers yet installed.

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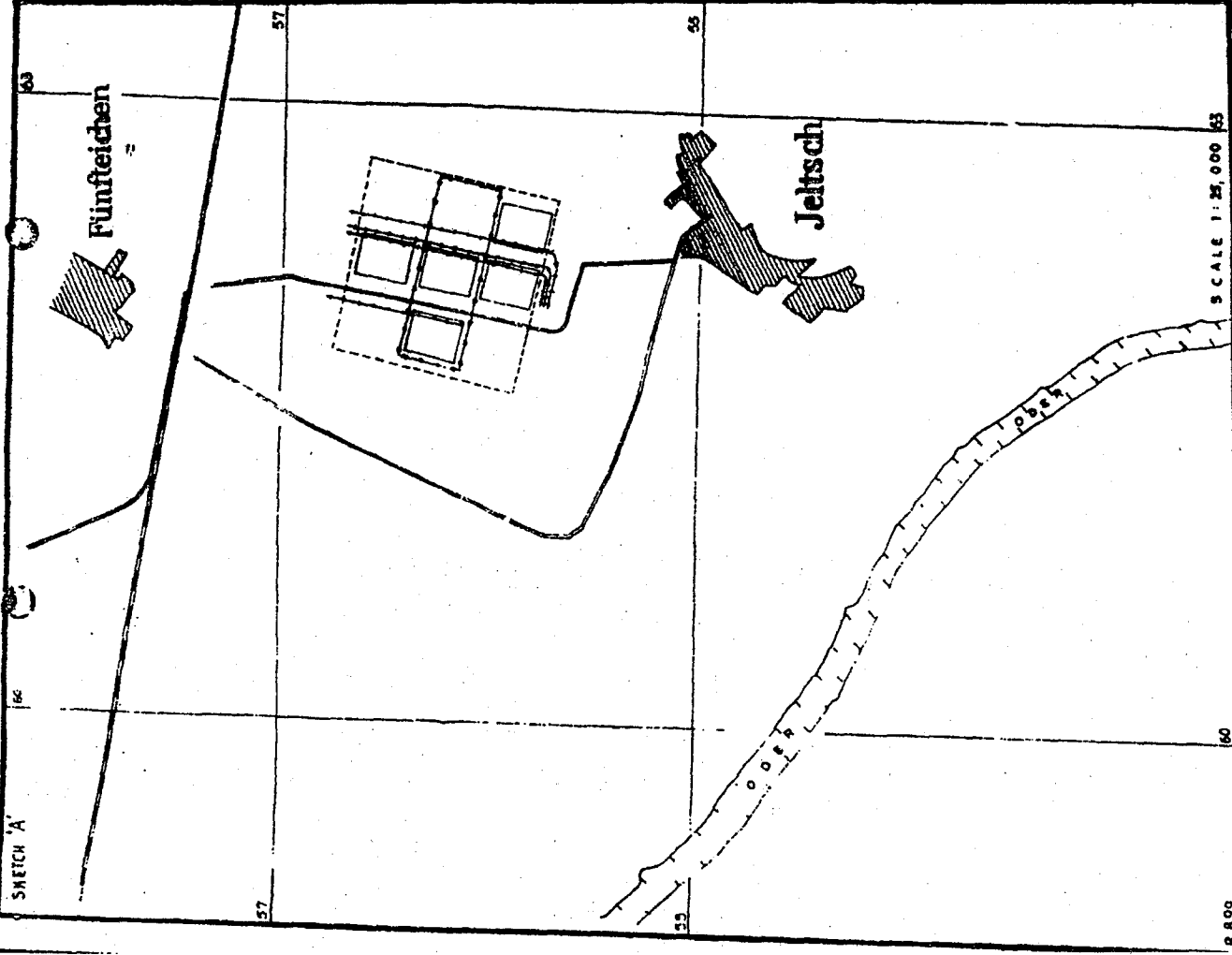
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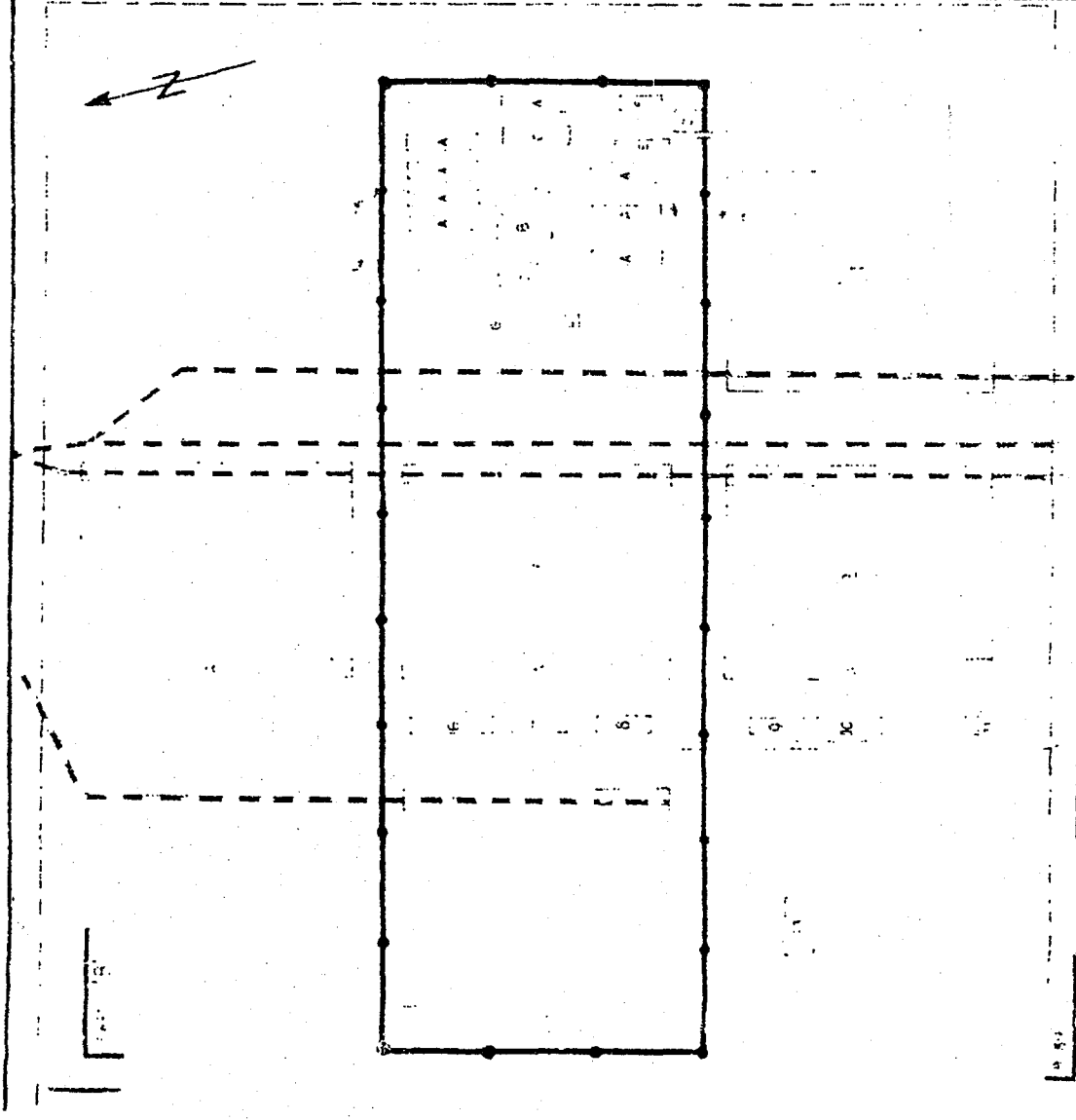
Informant: Wilhelm Ernst De EULEZIEUX

- h) Foundations under construction; this is to become the bakery.
- i) Guard house and garages; a one-storey building already in use.
- xiii) Concrete foundations; Informant is not able to say what will be built here.
- xiv) Wall constructed in summer 1952; it is six metres high and 50 cm thick.
- xv) Brick built watch towers at 100 metres distance from each other. They are placed at the top of the wall and are two metres high. Every tower is occupied by a guard armed with a machine pistol. These guards belong to the KEM.

The entire site of the works is enclosed by a wire fence 2.5 metres in height.



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